The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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Bombay, 2nd July 1863.

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The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; children under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co.—*first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.: *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to A. E. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

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Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

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THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE 700 Tons, 140 H. P. Captain COUTTS, will be despatched with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

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Last Shipping day, Friday, the 10th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on 10th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 6th July 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 11th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Steamers to Suez are respectfully requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with a view to the selection of their forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the selection of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

SHIP "LEZARD"—Having been appointed Agents of the French Ship *Lezard*, from Bordeaux, by the Consul of France in this Port, WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to CONSIGNEES of CARGO that the Average Bond is lying at our Office ready for Signature.

The Cargo will be landed and warehoused at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

Custom House at the Ballard, 23rd June 1863. WADIA'S SONS & Co., Agents of the Ship *Lezard.*

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *City of Glasgow*, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for the same without delay, otherwise Captain CARNAGHAN will land the Goods at their expense and risk.

W. NICOL & CO.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of Ship *City of Glasgow.*

Captain CARNAGHAN having landed a number of Packages at the Custom-house, Consignees are requested to take delivery.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Louisa*, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS without delay, otherwise Captain Scowcroft will land it in any boats he may be able to secure, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain SCOWCROFT having landed a number of packages at the Custom House, Consignees are requested to take delivery.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Scowcroft and the owners of ship *Louisa.*

Bombay, 26th June 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per ship *Tivoli*, McPherson, Master, from Aden, are requested TO SEND BOATS alongside to receive their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise the Goods will be landed in any Boats the Captain may be able to secure at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque *Sphynx*, DAVIDSON, Master, from Kurrachee, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS to take delivery of the same, otherwise it will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of GOODS by the STEAMERS of the BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LANDED at the CARNAC BUNDER, are requested to REMOVE THEM FORTHWITH—the Company will not be responsible for any damage the goods may sustain in consequence of delay in taking delivery.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Notices.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Veteran*, from London, are requested TO SEND OFF BOATS to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk.

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MR. H. BECKER has authority to sign for us by procuration from this date. GADDUM & Co.

Bombay, 9th July 1863.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between BANAJEE MERWANJEE, BUDROODEEN GOOLAMHUSSON, and CUMROODEEN HYDERALLY, under the name of BANAJEE CUMROODEEN & Co., having been dissolved by mutual consent on the 30th ultimo, the business will henceforward be conducted by the undersigned.

Persons having claims against the late firm, are requested to make known the same to the undersigned within 14 days from this date, after which date all claims will be null and void.

BANAJEE MERWANJEE.

Bombay, 9th July 1863.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE ALVAH KITTREDGE, is ADMITTED A PARTNER IN OUR FIRM from this date.

1st July 1863. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY NEXT, the 13th instant, PALKEES and DHOOLEES will be supplied at Bhore Ghaut between the KHANDALLA and CAMPOOLEE STATIONS at Rs. 4 each.

J. S. LOWE, Acting Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 7th July 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—WANTED TWO AGENTS, one for the districts of Surat and Broach, and the other for the Southern Maratha Country. None need apply who have not had a good experience of business, and of Exchange between Bombay and the interior, especially with either of the abovementioned districts. Testimonials to character and sureties will be required. Salary Rs. 500 per month

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The PATENT CHURKAS and MACCARTHEY HAND GINS can be seen at work every day at the Office of Messrs. H. Watson & Co., at No. 19, Apollo Street, Bombay, where every information will be afforded and orders registered.

IMPROVED COTTON GINS.—NOTICE.—With reference to an Advertisement which has appeared in the Bombay Newspapers regarding COTTON GINS and a certain invention alleged to have been made by Mr. SAMUEL FARRS of Bombay, Civil Engineer, for an improvement in Cotton Churkas by the application of spiked rollers or band for the purpose of opening and separating the Kappas prior to its delivery to the Churka Roller, we are instructed to give notice that the Machine Mr. Farkes has exhibited as made according to a specification of his is not a new Machine but is made by Messrs. Platt Brothers & Co. of Oldham in Lancashire according to a patent which Messrs. Platt and Richardson obtained in England in June 1861 and which was subsequently assigned by Messrs. Platt Brothers & Co. of Oldham in Lancashire to form one of several patented improvements which Messrs. Platt Richardson have applied to the Indian Churkas for cleaning Cotton. We are also instructed to give notice that legal proceedings will be taken against any person or persons making, selling or using Machines containing any of the improvements patented by Messrs. Platt and Richardson unless such person or persons has or have received authority from them to do so or from Mr. T. N. Taylor, Manager of the Coorla Mills who has full power to act for Messrs. Platt Brothers in this matters.

KELLY AND HORE,
Solicitors for Messrs. Richardson & Platt.

8th July 1863.

THE STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY, BOMBAY—1863.

In announcing the establishment of a Strangers' Friend Society for the relief of destitute Europeans in the island of Bombay, the Committee feel that it is unnecessary to recommend such institution to public support. The object of the Society is to relieve European Strangers in distress; to do so without regard to the country or creed of the stranger; and to do so effectually. To prevent imposition, and to afford room for active Christian benevolence, a system of visitation, it is thought, may be adopted with advantage; a system that has been found at home as efficient a guard as it is possible to devise, to secure such societies from being imposed upon by undeserving applicants.

It will be the aim of the Society, not to allow any deserving European stranger to wander houseless and destitute in the island. It is proposed to establish a temporary home for all such persons, and, upon failure to obtain employment for them, to provide for their passage from this country, either to the Colonies or to Europe.

The Society is established to do away with the opprobrium that now rests upon the European community in India, of allowing its deserving poor to depend upon casual alms. For its success, it is necessary that the community should co-operate with it, in two ways:

1. By refusing to give desultory alms, under any pretence whatever, to Europeans. Applicants should simply be furnished with the Society's address, and told to apply thereto.
2. By supporting the Society in a large and liberal spirit.

The Committee does not venture to prescribe the scale on which subscriptions should be given, but as they will be made in commutation of the claims now almost daily preferred for relief, they would certainly be liberal. It will, in all probability, be found desirable to build a Strangers' Home on the island, and donations for that purpose will be gladly received.

R. KNIGHT,
Honorary Secretary.

N. B.—Applicants for Relief are to be directed for the present to the *Times of India* Office.

THE STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY, BOMBAY—1863.

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HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, K.C.B.

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OBJECTS.

THIS Society is established for the purpose of giving relief to deserving European strangers, in distress, in the island.

It is believed that effectual relief for all such cases is at present within the compass of private European benevolence, if rightly directed and organized.

The constitution of the Society will enable it to ascertain the true circumstances of each applicant; and it is proposed that it should report to Government all cases of mere vagrancy that come under its notice.

For the successful working of the Society, it is hoped that the community will abstain from giving desultory relief, and instead thereof will support the Society liberally.

The Society does not wish to supersede private efforts of active Christian benevolence, but it is believed that this activity may be most usefully directed by ladies and gentlemen enrolling their names upon the books of the Society as "Visitors of the Strangers' Friend Society," when it will be the business of the Secretary to solicit their personal enquiry into such cases as may present themselves, in the neighbourhood of each respectively.

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New Oomravuttee	,, 450 to ...
New Comptah	,, 460 to 465
New Dharwar Sawginned	,, 550 to 555
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 440 to 445
New Veerawul	,, 445 to 450
New Khandeish	,, 430 to 435
New Poratchee	,, 460 to 465
New Accote	,, 470 to 475
New Mangalore	,, 450 to 455
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to 1,610	
SEEDS—Linseed, Bhurchabad at Rs.	7 to 7-2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... ,,	7-4 to 7-5
Gingelly mixed (Black ,, and White)	32 to 33
	37 to 38
Niger ,,	25 to 26

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURE.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	To
July 10	African	Hatfield	Liverpool.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Forganhall*, J. Guthrie, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Postilian*, W. S. Grave, bound to Batavia.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The Ship *Octavia*, for Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 10TH JULY 1863.

For London.

Mystery.—1 box Indian Oilmanstores, Ewart, Latham, and Co.

Buerphalus.—31 cases Black Aloes, 105 cwt., Herachund Virchund; 43 cases Chundroos 851 cwt., Dorabdass Purbhoodass and Co.

Shannon.—200 packages Cloves, 354¼ cwt., Gaddum and Co.

For Liverpool.

Excellent.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Harry Pudemjy.

Empire of Peace.—26 bales Wool, 78 cwt., E. and D. Sbaujeen and Co.

Glen Maiden.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Natha Luckmsay.

Floating Light.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jafferjee Golam Hosen.

Morning Light.—700 bundles Linseed, 350 cwt., Lawrence and Co.; 500 bags Linseed, 250 cwt.; B. N. Framjee and Co.; 400 bags Cotton, 1,400 cwt., F. Chambers; 300 bags Sunseeded, 450 cwt., Hemraz Arjeon; 125 bales Wool, 375 cw.., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.

Mukteran.—1 case China Preserves; 1 case Indian Oilmanstores, Lawrence and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Canjee Toolsidase.

Lewchee.—1 box Mowra Liquor; 1 case Indian Oilmanstores, Ewart Latham and Co.

Zulekha.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Trocumjee Veljee and Co.; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Nursy Mowjee.

Zoboah.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., R. J. Jeejeebhoy and Co.

Ashenagh.—18 bales Cotton, 63 cwt., Sudasook Gopeenath.

Thetis.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Tricum Nursy.

Dragoon.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Mallje Sewjee.

Sicard.—150 bales Wool, 450 cwt., Alladinbhoy Hadjibhoy.

Queen of the East.—80 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Hemraz Hurjoon.

Southern Belle.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

Douglas Castle.—75 bales Cotton, 255½ cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

Content.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Talla Morarjee.

For New York.

Anne Armstrong.—600 bales Jute, 1,500 cwt.; 14 bags Mustardseed, 21 cwt., Lee and Brown.

For Calcutta.

Octavia.—10 cases Cambric, 400 pieces, Finlay, Scott and Co.

For Penang.

Steamer *Ottawa.*—1 box Silver Coins, John Barrett and Co.

For Hong-kong.

Steamer *Ottawa.*—1 box Real Pearls, Futtaybhoy Ameerjee; 2 boxes Silver Dollars, Rustomjee Cowasjee; 25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ebuljee Framjee and Co.; 80 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, B. F. Cama; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Rahimbhoy Dorsa; 2 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Kesseersing Doongersidass; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Mohomed Dhurumsy; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Mehta and Co.; 33 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 27 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Fazul and Co.; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, B. and A. Hormusjee; 9 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Jon Momud Abdool Khaluck; 17 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomedchund Hookmmchund; 36 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Curimbhoy Ebram; 55 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdina and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Fazul Momud Essa and Co.; 65 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 1 case Cashmere Shawls, 1 piece, Forbes and Co.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Ottawa.*—10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, N. J. Ebram; 25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 43 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, Cullandass Nesserwanjee and Co.; 18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, B. and A. Hormusjee; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdina and Co.

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	VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1.	Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2.	Coromandel	Sutanowghur.
3.	Goolamar	Bombay Harbour,
4.	High Rose	
5.	Snake	
6.	Zenobia	
7.	Hornet (s.) Dayman	

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964 Defiance, Symons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. July 2)
1047 Mystery, Stap—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. May 23)
784 Shannon, Hemsworth—Gaddum & Co. (c. l. June 8)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1127 Albion, Thompson, (c. l. May 13)
680 Auchenealh, Prophet—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. June 4)
1180 Belle Jale, Babot—Stoehr, Prieger & Co. (c. l. June 16)
1246 British India—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1361 Castlemain, Gill—Lawrence & Co.
525 City of London—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. July 2)
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848 Dalkeith, Waugh—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 21)
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1194 Floating Light, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. May 30)
1069 Forge, Guthrie—Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 12)
1349 Glen Maiden, Marshall—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c. l. May 28)
1596 John Lynn, Browning—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 16)
1683 Lewchew, Sieclair—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 1)
187 Maldon, T. Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 27)
510 Margaret Blain, Ball—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c. l. June 9)
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. June 30)
956 Matheran, T. Mosnard—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 27)
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784 Atlet Rahmon, Jones—H. S. A. Caloo.
814 Bloomer, Gilchrist—Finlay, Scott & Co.
827 Bulwer, (s), J. Wedgwood—Galandas Nusserwanjee.
559 Bombay Castle (s), Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co. (in dock.)
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.
567 City of Glasgow, Carnaghan—W. Nicol & Co.
450 Carnegs, (s) Blackmore—R. I. S. N. Co.
882 Cyclops, Cordiron—Gray & Co.
1049 Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
983 Elliot, Jack, Master—Souza Pinto & Co.
201 Futle Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootamchund Manekchund.
1165 Gatineau, J. Cummings—Stenhouse & Co.
189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
1354 Gertrude, Coughlan—Coupland & Co.
974 Glendevon, Brown—Lawrence & Co.
466 Godfrey, Houssois—Dinshaw Ardaseer & Co.
357 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—R. I. S. N. Co. (in dock).
17 Gowlinga Bee, Smallman—Burjorjee & Co.
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
677 John Bright (s), Betham—C. M. S. N. Co.
155 Keratta Roodreen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
H. I. M. St. Le Forbin Simon.
H. I. M. St. Le Japon, Laporterie.
508 Kossuth, J. Bennett.
364 Lezard, Rabere—Dinshaw Ardaseer & Co.
1318 Lochnagar, Dan—Malcolm, Scovell & Co.
1087 Louisa, Seawcroft—W. Nicol & Co.
1091 Norah Creina, Bake—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. June 8)

out at once, I swear I will," said the new man with undisguised alarm; and forthwith there was a moonlight flitting.

Our new General has not yet arrived, and now I hear he visits Murree by the way. Don't think we are anxious to get rid of our present one by my frequent allusions to the coming man; but the truth is, the arrival of a great person just now, would be an event in Little Pedlington; we have no wish for further changes; already and lately have we missed some of our leading men, the loss of whom can scarcely be supplied, I allude to our Brigade Major, Captain Lumsden, Dr. Wilson, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, and Captain Fooks; others have gone who will hardly be missed, but may better luck attend them.

Two more companies of the Mugbee Sappers have been ordered to Cherat to make roads, and otherwise improve the sanitary hill. An officer who went up for a few hours and was there at the time of the rain, told me the climate was deliciously English; and judging from the rubicund faces of those who return, it acts as a charm on the macerated inhabitants of the valley; but those are not wanting, who say the place is a mistake. New lines for the 4th Bengal Cavalry Regiment are being built on the spare ground near the burial place, at the lower end of the Sudder bazar; the situation is low, and bad, but probably other could not be found: lines like these in the very heart of cantonment, should be very carefully constructed on a plan that will ensure ventilation, and cleanliness, both of which necessities are generally disregarded in building huts for native corps. It is scarcely to be expected that any native regiment could, without Government aid, but themselves decently; the time has arrived when we should feel ashamed of the savage collection of mud dogholes, into which our indigenous soldiery are packed; it is true if they get sick and die, lots exist to supply their places; but looking at it in a selfish point of view, it is better for ourselves to keep pestilence out of the station, and to work amongst cleanly abodes, rather than places which would disgrace an Irish estate. Look at half the lines tenanted by native soldiery in India—tumble down cabins in which the occupants cannot stand erect; at cooking times densely choked with smoke, escaping at the doorway, or other illegitimate aperture; at the doorway or within a tiny circular space hard by, a small sink of green and rotten water marks the spot where the household utensils have been washed, and daily ablutions performed; the son and heir of some subadar, or other native swell, may often be seen disporting himself child-like over the iniquitous puddle; a pariah dog intent on producing a litter of yelping curs whose sole object in life is to get mange, and bark at one's horses heels—lies basking in the sunshine on ash heaps, and vegetable parings, these awaiting the tardy arrival of a vehicle marked "Conservancy No. 65" I never see one of these carts perambulating the station without wondering where the remaining 64 are hidden; their visits to the Peshawur bungalows are those of angels, few and far between. What on earth is the use of itinerant sanatory Commissioners, Inspectors of Departments on big salaries, whose chief object is either to fill the yawning columns of a printed form, or write blue books full of balderdash, and bad grammar? The time is not far distant, when instead of men whose only greatness exists in corpulency, or salary,—we shall have the most active, best fitted, and qualified officer, in each station, performing works of supervision, and superintendence, on moderate allowances added to his regimental pay. I cannot imagine a sight which would be more ridiculous, than the great men of the earth assembled to ride a race of forty miles on relays of horses, how many would reach the goal? and yet our greatest complaint against the efficiency of the walking is—they cannot ride! If you can induce all the heads of departments to go through this simple ordeal of efficiency, I will not fail to be umpire and present the winner with an—ORANGE BLOSSOM."—*Delhi Gazette, July 4.*

KATTYWAR.

(From the Kattywar Political Agency Gazette, July 2.)

CIRCULAR No. 14 of 1863.

TO ALL THE ASSISTANTS IN KATTYWAR.

1. A reference has been made to me on the following point:—

A Grassia, the owner of four villages in which he has separate jurisdiction, is also a Moolgrassia, or hereditary landholder of part of a village within the territory of a Chief of the first class.

The Grassia, on the strength of his separate jurisdiction, wishes to claim the protection of the Agency in all matters connected with his Moolgrassia estate.

2. I have no hesitation in deciding that this request should be refused, and that he should be informed that, in all matters connected with it, he must acknowledge the authority of the greater Chief.

3. If there were one, or two, or even a dozen estates so held, we might have some hope that our mediation could do good, but they are so numerous, that we can only give the Grassias who own them special protection at the risk of sensibly affecting the stability of the larger States of the Peninsula. Such interference on our part produces in a great measure the very evils we wish to eradicate. The larger States, feeling that each of these plots of land are weak points in their Jurisdiction, watch them constantly and jealously, to prevent their increase and to keep them in subjection.

4. It will depend upon the good sense and moderation of the principal Chiefs, whether the policy I now indicate can be continued; I am at all events determined to give it a fair trial.

R. H. KEATINGE, Political Agent.
Kattywar Political Agency, Rajcote, 15th June 1863.

No. 65 of 1863.

From Major W. W. ANDERSON,
Assistant Resident, Umrolee.

To Major R. H. KEATINGE, V.C.,
Political Agent in Kattywar, Rajcote.

Dated 8th June 1863.

SIR,—His Highness the Gaekwar has ordered the manager of Umrolee, not to allow armed persons from outside to pass through his Districts without a written permit from the Talookdar, whose subjects they may be, and that all armed persons entering the Umrolee Punch Mahal limits without passes, are to be arrested and kept on parole until they give sufficient security. I have the honor to request, therefore, you will be so good as to notify in the *Gazette* that the above order will be enforced after one month from date of publication, until which period the manager has been requested by me to forbear from carrying it out.—I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

W. W. ANDERSON, Major,
Assistant Resident, Umrolee.

Camp Manicwars, 8th June 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 13 OF 1863.

(From the Kattywar Political Agency Gazette, July 2.)

TO ALL THE ASSISTANTS IN KATTYWAR.

1. I remark that, not only is there no regulation in force in Kattywar for the Limitation of Suits, but that persons who have claims, seem to consider that they are at perfect liberty to bring them forward, to abandon them, and to revive them again after any interval of time. I have just passed an order regarding a money claim which was first agitated in A. D. 1829, and was allowed to lie dormant from 1833 to 1857, a period of 24 years, and was again brought forward as if it were a transaction of last year.

2. I have now consequently the honor to transmit some rules for your consideration, and with a view to their ultimate adoption in all the courts of the Agency.

3. These rules were originally framed for the guidance of courts which took cognizance of civil suits of every description; you will understand that their adoption here will not necessarily involve any extension of the jurisdiction of the Kattywar courts.

4. You will, I trust, take an early opportunity of discussing this subject with me: my present wish is to make a commencement on the 1st of January next by adopting these rules with the following modifications:—

Instead of one year two.
Instead of three years five.
Instead of six years nine.
Instead of twelve years eighteen.

R. H. KEATINGE, Political Agent.
Kattywar Political Agency, Rajcote, 10th June 1863.

RULES FOR THE LIMITATION OF SUITS IN THE COURTS OF THE KATTYWAR POLITICAL AGENCY, BEING A COMPILATION FROM ACT XIV. OF 1859.

Limitation of one year from the time the cause of action arose.—Suits for pecuniary penalties or forfeitures for the breach of any law or regulation; to suits for damages for injury to the person or personal property, or to the reputation; caste disputes; wages of servants, artizans, or laborers; bills for board or lodging; suits to set aside Government sales of immoveable property.

Limitation of three years from the time the cause of action arose.—Suits to recover the hire of animals, vehicles, boats, or household furniture; or the amount of bills for any articles sold by retail; and to all suits for the rents of any buildings or lands; also to suits brought to recover money lent, or interest, or for the breach of any contract—the period of three years from the time when the debt became due; or when the breach of contract in respect of which the suit is brought first took place, whether there is or is not a written engagement to pay the money lent, or interest, or whether the contract is verbal or in writing.

Limitation of twelve years.—Suits for the recovery of any legacy from the time the cause of action arose; also suits for the recovery of immoveable property, or of any interest in immoveable propety, or in joint family property—12 years from the time the cause of action arose. Limitaton of 30 and 60 years respectively, to suits against a depositary, pawnee, or mortgagee of any property, moveable or immoveable, for the recovery of the same, a period of 30 years if the property be moveable, and 60 years if it be immoveable, from the time of the deposit, pawn, or mortgage; or if in the mean time an acknowledgment of the title of the depositer, pawner, or mortgager, or of his right of redemption shall have been given in writing, then from the date of such acknowledgment.

All other suits Limitation of six years.—To all suits for which no other Limitation is expressly provided, the period of six years from the time the cause of action arose. If in respect of any legacy or debt, the person who, but for the law of Limitation, would be liable to pay the same, shall have admitted that such debt, or legacy, or any part thereof, is due by an acknowledgment in writing signed by him, a new period of limitation according to the nature of the original liability shall be computed from the date of such admission; provided that, if more than one person be liable, none of them shall become chargeable by reason only of a written acknowledgment signed by another of them.

R. H. KEATINGE, Political Agent.
Kattywar Political Agency, Rajcote 10th June 1863.

SIND.

MUGGER PEER.—The other day we related that a native who had gone to Mugger Peer had been bitten in the hand by an alligator and narrowly escaped being drawn into the water and devoured. These accidents, without being very numerous, occur pretty often, and have in various instances attracted the attention of the authorities. In 1857 an individual who was severely injured by one of the monsters first brought the frequency of these occurrences to notice, and Mr. Bellasis warned the Fakeer who stops there that if any more accidents would be seen to exterminate his pets if they did any more harm. Notwithstanding these warnings, a third accident occurred last year, which necessitated the amputation of a man's arm at the shoulder; and as already mentioned, a fourth instance presented itself the other day. The sufferer being still in hospital from the effect of the injuries he sustained. Some precautions against these accidents ought to be adopted. A low wall round the tank should suffice. But it would be a pity to kill the alligators. Mugger Peer may be said to be the only "lion" we have, and is a favorite resort for lovers of pic-nics and excursionists in general. The tank or pool, although not 150 yards wide, contains between two and three hundred monsters, the chief of which is "Moore Sahib," who committed himself the other day. This worthy deports a gold bead in his nose and is probably the "oldest inhabitant in Sind." These animals are genuine alligators, and totally distinct from the *guryal* or long snouted crocodile which abounds in the Indus. They are the descendants of three specimens which are said to have been placed in the tank by a General Moore, after whom the only survivor of the trio is named. The place itself is called Mugger Peer, or "Alligator's Saint" in consequence of some holy individual's tomb being nearer the tank.—*Sindian, July 1.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

UNDER the operation of the Secretary of States' Order, which obliges Civil Servants to retire from the service of Government after they shall have served the State for thirty-five years, Mr. D. F. McLeod, would, under ordinary circumstances, have had to vacate his appointment of Financial Commissioner of the Punjab in December next, but we are rejoiced to understand that Sir Charles Wood has made an exception in this gentleman's favour, and his incumbency of office will therefore continue for two years longer.—*Lahore Chronicle, July 1.*

MAURITIUS.

(From the Overland Commercial Gazette, June 6.)

REVOLUTION at the Capital of Madagascar.—King Radama strangled.—His Ministers hung.—Queen Rabadou proclaimed.—The concession made to Mr. Lambert, the principal cause of the revolution, annulled.

Next Sugar crop reduced by dry weather to 140,000 tons.

Friday evening, June 5.

P. S.—Several vessels from Madagascar have anchored this evening; the news they bring confirm what is contained in our summary. An officer had arrived at Tamatave to re-establish Customs duties.

PORT LOUIS, *5th June*, 1863.

The P. & O. steamer *Nepaul* arrived here on the 27th ult., having left Suez on the 8th, Aden on the 14th and Seychelles on the 22nd. The intelligence received was rather favorable than otherwise: the prices of our produce had at length ceased to decline and prospects in trade generally were better. On the other hand the preference given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to Tea over Sugar for a reduction of duty, and the maintenance for the present of the same scale of differential duties have caused disappointment, as it keeps our sugar makers in suspense on a question which must eventually be solved in accordance with the wishes expressed in the memorials of the agricultural body of this colony.

A telegraphic despatch received by the Mail at the office of the *Commercial Gazette*, and dated London 4th May, announced that Sir H. Barkly Governor of Victoria had been appointed Governor of this island and that he is to be replaced at Victoria by Sir C. Darling. It is satisfactory to find that a man of such experience, and who has gained a high reputation as Governor of three of Her Majesty's possessions, should have been selected to direct the affairs of this colony, and his arrival is anxiously waited for.

The past month has been unfortunately a dry one, only a few partial showers fell until the early days of June which were too late for the plantations in many parts of the island. Nearly two months dry weather will result in a reduction in the coming crop, and it would not now be prudent to calculate on more than 140,000 tons. Of the last crop 146,000 tons have been despatched and there remain about 14,000 tons to go forward, the greater part of which consists of syrup sugars. As the canes continue to grow in the windward districts, and as rains have fallen within these last few days some good will be done, but in other parts where the cane has flowered and ripened, the rain will only encourage new shoots which are rather prejudicial than favorable to the plantations. We hear little of the Borer or of the disease in the cane which induces us to believe that neither one nor the other are doing so much mischief as was apprehended, probably checked by the active measures taken by the planters.

The event of the month, which has caused much sensation here, and will be received with surprise and regret in Europe is the revolution in Madagascar. On the 12th May, King Radama was deliberately strangled by the Hovas, and at the same time all his native ministers shared a similar fate. Immediately afterwards the Queen Rabadou, wife of Radama, was placed on the throne. We must endeavour to seek out, from the information that has reached us, the origin of this revolution and regicide. That the king could have been apprehended and deliberately strangled the guards and the troops must have been gained over by the conspirators; that the act when committed caused no excitement among the people, leads one to suppose that they were prepared for the event, and that their sympathy was for the revolutionary party. King Radama was in advance of his age: he was liberal in his ideas of government, humane in the administration of justice, and benevolent to all around him. He was anxious to encourage Europeans in his country, and had endeavoured to introduce all the elements of European civilization among his people with a conviction that it would be for their benefit. Without avowing himself either Catholic or Protestant, he gave every encouragement to the introduction and spread of the Christian religion, and allowed Missionaries freely to carry out their object under his special protection. But with these qualities there was a want of firmness in the character of Radama; there was not that application to business, that penetration and foresight into public affairs so necessary to the establishment of a new Government; there was not enough of suspicion in him; he had too much confidence in those around him, and his easy disposition led him into acts which caused a gradually increasing dissatisfaction among the Hova Chiefs, until it eventually displayed itself in his assassination. There is a powerful aristocracy at the Capital, who are intelligent, and most unscrupulous in the means employed in the rest of the world. Many of them speak and write the English and French languages, and correspond with people beyond Madagascar. For some time past they have watched with a jealous eye the freedom allowed to the Europeans, the abolition of customs duties, the privileges accorded to Missionaries, and finally and principally, the vast concessions of land made to Mr. Lambert in direct opposition to the custom of the country. They saw this latter act sanctioned and encouraged by the French Government, and they were afraid that when the question of the territory conceded was once secured, the independence of Madagascar would be at an end. There were examples of other countries to confirm their suspicions, and they resolved to make a desperate struggle for what they considered the independence of their country. It would appear, as well as we can judge from the imperfect information which has yet reached us, that an imprudent act of the king tended to hasten the terrible denouement. Mr. Ellis, the head of the London Mission, is said to have sent persons to preach at a village in which are deposited the remains of the late Queen. This was considered by the present Queen as an insult and a desecration. The preachers were not admitted, and returned; Mr. Ellis made a complaint to the King, who disgraced the principal men of the village and procured the preachers an entrance. This irritated and mortified the Queen, and caused much dissatisfaction among the leading Hovas. Shortly afterwards a large meeting was held with the minister of the late Queen at its head, and a new constitution which had been prepared was submitted and favorably received by the Hovas generally. It is said that not meeting with any resistance, the conspirators then seized the Ministers, 27 in number, and hung the whole of them. They immediately went to the King and insisted on his consent to the prepared constitution, and threatened him with death in case of refusal. He refused, preferring to die rather than retract his formally written promise, and, notwithstanding the entreaties of the Queen, they strangled him in an apartment of the house he then occupied, called the stone house. The Queen was then proclaimed and the constitution accepted. The concessions to Mr. Lambert are to be annulled. Missionaries are to be punished with death if they take part in any political movement against the Government. Europeans are not to be molested. The French and English Consuls had left the capital. In this state of things it is difficult to say what the French and English Governments will decide on. The French expedition to accompany Mr. Lambert has, in all probability, left France, and as the French Government has given the projected company its sanction and protection, it remains to be seen whether it will enforce the concessions granted by the late King. With regard to the treaty now regularly ratified by the French Emperor, we are led to believe that it will not be respected. In one of the clauses the late King renounced the right of imposing any Import and Export duties, and this has been a cause of dissatisfaction.

There can be no doubt that there has been too much zeal to hurry forward events in Madagascar. The change was too sudden from the reign of Ranavolona to that of Radama—from that of a bloody despot hating everything that belonged to European civilization, persecuting Christianity, and a King who refused to shed a drop of blood even for justice's sake, who fostered and encouraged Europeans, admitted them to his Councils, gave them a portion of his territory, and protected missionaries of all Christian sects. From the facts which have transpired, more sternness and reserve would have better conciliated the powerful aristocracy around the palace, who should have been consulted before many important measures were decided; this would have secured the slow but gradual advancement of the country, and the King would not have been led to bring about his own destruction by a desire to satisfy European interests to the neglect of those of his own countrymen. We write our impressions from the meagre information received via Reunion; further intelligence is anxiously looked for by us, as this colony is largely interested in all that passes in Madagascar. As far as we can judge we have little fear of any interruption of our commercial relations, but it is not improbable that certain restrictions will be imposed under the new government.

The shipments of sugar since the beginning of the year have largely exceeded that of last, which has also tended to make money more plentiful. The following is the comparison of the two years:

		1862.	1863.
January.....	lbs.	19,435,323	19,321,703
February	,,	29,176,994	17,258,512
March	,,	13,249,730	35,552,756
April.....	,,	9,220,585	10,468,930
May	,,	4,652,026	19,532,811
		75,734,658	102,114,712

Commercial transactions are conducted with due prudence on the part of purchaser and importer. There is scarcely any speculation, the freedom of our commercial relations, and our rapid communication with other countries rendering any attempt at the monopoly of any article dangerous. With Rice we have been well supplied, and the price has been moderate. Other articles of general consumption are not wanting. There is a large stock of guano.

Only two vessels have arrived with Immigrants, one from Madras and the other from Bombay. These are the first Immigrants arrived since the law permitting engagements for five years has been in force.

FREIGHTS

Continue much the same as last, there being little demand. Quotations are as follows:

London ..... £ 3. } and 5 o/o
Cork for orders ..... 3.2.6.
Cape ..... 2. to £ 2.5. } and 5 o/o
Australia ..... 2.15. to 3.5.

According to ports and size of the vessel.

France:—

Ocean ports..... Fcs. 70 to 80 } and 5 o/o
Marseilles 90

The *Gertrude* is on the berth for London and has nearly two thirds of her cargo engaged at the above mentioned rate. The *Malacca* (French) is chartered for Belle Isle for orders to discharge at either Havre or St. Nazaire at 70 fcs. for the former place and 80 fcs. for the latter with 5 o/o.

SIR F. BRUCE ON PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES.

(From the Overland China Mail, June 13.)

THE following letter to the *Patriot* in reply to Sir F. BRUCE's despatch to Earl RUSSELL with regard to Protestant Missionaries in China, will be read with much interest.

(To the Editor of the "Patriot.")

HONGKONG, *29th May*, 1863.

SIR,—My attention has been called to an extract from a letter, addressed to Earl Russell, on June 1st last year, by Sir Frederick Bruce, Her Majesty's Representative at Peking, giving his views of Protestant missionary labours in China; and to a brief note of September 5th following, from Earl Russell in reply, saying that Her Majesty's Government approve of those views. They appear in the Blue Book of "Further Papers relating to the Rebellion in China." It would be well if a statement in answer were published by the body of Protestant Missionaries in China. There are few, I am persuaded, if any, among them, who would not protest against the opinions of Sir Frederick's representations. In the absence, in the meantime, of such a statement, I venture, in my individual capacity, to ask your permission to offer in your columns some observations on his letter.

Sir Frederick writes with the special object of vindicating some course of action which he had taken, discouraging to Protestant missionaries. What it was does not clearly appear. I should judge that a missionary had asked him to use his influence in securing a residence for him in Siuen-hoa, on the ground that a Roman Catholic priest was permitted to be there, and that he had declined to further the request. There might have been special reasons why he should not countenance the particular application, and the liberty of exercising a prudential caution in the employment of his powers should not be refused him; but he does not intimate that there was any thing peculiar in the case, and prefers to sustain the unsoundness of his action by general arguments. He says that "the Protestant missionary enterprise, as at present conducted has been proved by experience to be a failure;" and he indicates, with some detail, the manner in which he thinks it should be carried on in the future. On both points I do not hesitate to take up a position antagonistic to his.

I would ask Sir Frederick Bruce, first, how he knows, that the Protestant missionary enterprise has proved a failure. I am not aware that he has taken any pains to make himself acquainted with the facts bearing on the question. He would not have written a despatch charging a body of Government servants with failure in their operations, and seriously implicating their devotion to their duties besides, without in the first place applying to themselves for their own account of their departments, and testing by personal or deputed inspection the accuracy of their statements. But with what missionaries has he communicated, to ascertain what they were doing, and what signs were accompanying their labours? He says, indeed, that he expressed his opinion as to the cleverness of Protestant missions to the Bishop of Victoria, but he says nothing of what answer the Bishop made. I will be slow to draw the inference that he agreed with Sir Frederick Bruce. He says also that "the testimony of missionaries is unanimous that the Chinese are not prepared to make sacrifices for their religious convictions." They must have been the

"Airy tongues that syllable men's names,"

which told him such testimony; I for one give it an emphatic denial. My Chinese friends have not all of them been found even among men in Christ, but I have known among them those who made sacrifice of comfort, money, and life in the assertion of their faith.

Protestant missions in China have not been a failure. The kingdom of God comes here, indeed, as elsewhere, without observation. The progress of religion does not force itself on the notice of men who have no sympathy with it, and do not care to look for it where it might be expected to be seen. I may be allowed to illustrate my assertion by a reference to my own experience. I take this course because I can speak of that more definitely and exactly than I could of the experience of others. I left England as a missionary to China in 1839. I have been resident in Hongkong (with temporary absences, extending over nearly five years) since 1843. I brought three Chinese Christians with me from Malacca in that year. On the first day of the present Chinese year, the members of my church came together, with their families, making an assembly of nearly three hundred souls. An old man, very infirm, and almost blind with age, one of the three who came from Malacca, stood up and said, "When I look at this house filled with Christians, and think that three of us have grown into this company, I feel that we have reason to thank God, and take courage. If my children live to be as old as I am, they will see greater things than these." Could those who have been baptized, in connection with our Mission, in the department of Hwuychow, have been brought to our meeting, it would have been swelled by about other two hundred individuals. Our Church roll shows at present a list of 77 names of men and women resident in Hongkong, who come together once in every month to eat the Lord's Supper. I am pastor of an English church which observes the same rule; and I believe in the Christianity of my Chinese as much as I do in that of my English communicants.

These results of the labours of myself, and the colleagues who have been associated with me at various times, might have been greater, as I wish they had been; but if I were to return to England by the outgoing mail, or to be removed from my work by death, though there would be the conviction of much unprofitableness, I should not have the bitter feeling that my missionary life had been a failure.

Other missionaries not a few have been more successful than myself. Much of my time and strength—I can hardly say to myself whether properly or improperly—has been diverted to teaching, to English preaching, and to literary study of the Chinese classics. Had I been more instant in the work of preaching to the mass of the Chinese population, I believe the number of our adherents would have been larger. English, American, and German missionaries at other stations, of which I will only instance Amoy, have laboured more in that special manner, and they have had their reward.

This leads me to a second remark. Leaving the question of failure or success,—quite content to leave it to the judgment of all "calm and reflecting" Christian men, which even Sir Frederick Bruce allows that some missionaries are, though he would denude them in the same sentence of the virtue of moral courage,—I would ask him whence he got his ideas about the existing mode of conducting Protestant missions. A reader of his despatch would suppose that Missionaries eschewed the use of the press and the school-room, and were to be found only in the streets, there sounding their own trumpets, and "seeking to cover their want of success by an appearance of zeal and activity:" that they also eschewed intercourse with the educated and better classes, and addressed themselves only to "the ignorant and superstitious." Sir Frederick caricatures the body of Protestant missionaries. He does not judge righteous judgment. He presents Earl Russell with a distortion, not a picture.

Many missionaries have been men of studious habits; others have been distinguished at once for their capacity of research and practical activities. The dictionaries of Morrison, Medhurst, and Williams are lasting monuments of their ability and assiduity. More than one complete version of the Sacred Scriptures is an achievement, which may well enable us to talk with our enemies in the gate. Many religious treatises and tracts have been published, and also works on History, Geography, Physiology, Astronomy, the Mathematics, the Practice of Surgery and Medicine, and various other branches of science and literature. There is not a year in which millions of pages are not issued from the Mission Printing Offices.—I have heard it said that Missionary translations and books are very poor in point of composition. No doubt some are so. There have been those who would essay to fly, when they were hardly fledgelings. But a large proportion of our missionary publications will not be stigmatized as bad, either in their style or their matter, by any one capable of giving a judgment in the case. I have heard it said, again, that Missionaries make too much use of the press, and that their indiscriminate distribution of the Scriptures and tracts is more hurtful than useful. But the distribution is not so indiscriminate as it has often been represented. It is desirable to go wisely, and cautiously about this matter, but at the same time we are not to forget the advice,—"In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand; for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether both shall be alike good."

Much labour has been and is expended on the teaching of the young, of which the despatch takes no notice. There is hardly a missionary station, which has not its schools—boys' schools, and girls' boarding schools and day. Some youths trained in mission schools have turned out badly; others have turned out well. There has been here both failure and success, but I venture to say more of success than failure.

But the great evil in the conduct of Protestant missions, to Sir Frederick Bruce's thinking, is th practice of preaching—street-preaching—preaching to the masses. He says that "the Protestant missionary goes into the interior for the sole purpose of *proselytising.*" He might have used another term to which no objection could have been taken, but I will give it the right hand:—it has been proposed, and properly, to translate the command, "Go and teach all nations," by "Go and make disciples—proselytes—of all nations." What other object would he wish us to have in view? He cannot really suppose we can have any other; nor can he really mean that we should wear a vizard and profess another.

Missionaries think that they can best accomplish this object by preaching. The instructions of the New Testament are precise and specific on the point. Christ said, "Preach the Gospel to every creature." The apostles "ceased not to preach Jesus Christ." Paul testified of the Jews, "They please not God, and are contrary to all men, forbidding us to speak to the Gentiles, that they might be saved." There is no need to multiply references. Preaching is the divinely appointed method for the propagation of Christianity and proselytizing of the nations. The press, schools, and other instrumentalities, are good as helps, and to carry on what preaching has begun; but they must not be allowed to take its place. Sir Frederick Bruce thinks they ought to do so in China; Earl Russell and other members of Her Majesty's Government endorse his opinion. The directors and supporters of missionary Societies at home, and missionaries in the field, will be like "the deaf adder that stoppeth her ear, which will not hearken to the voice of charmers, charming never so wisely."

And missionaries not only preach—they preach in the streets! They much prefer preaching where they are less likely to be interrupted, and their endeavour, where-ever they locate themselves, is to get houses erected, where they can assemble their congregations. But what are they to do when they go to new fields? Christ preached in the open country, on the hill-side, on the sea-shore. Paul disputed in the market, and preached on Mars'-hill. I really cannot see the evil of street-preaching, and wish there were more of it in China. Sir Frederick thinks it is calculated to collect mobs, to infuriate the people, to create tumults,—and I may add, to be productive of annoyance to himself. Such consequences from it may possibly arise at times, but they are unlikely to do so in China than in any other heathen country. If they do arise, the risk is the missionary's. There are few of us who will heedlessly expose ourselves to danger.

But missionaries address themselves to the masses, "the ignorant and superstitious," whereas Sir Frederick Bruce thinks they should rather try to approach "the educated classes, among whom there is a large field suitable for the doctrinal spirit of Protestant worship." We do not shun the educated classes, but are glad to approach them whenever we have the opportunity. He says that such opportunities will be found among them many minds imbued with religious sentiment, to which the Confucian philosophy affords but little aliment." My own experience is, that there is less religious susceptivity among this class than among the people generally, multitudes of whom need not be characterized as "the ignorant." At any rate, Christ proclaimed it as one of the evidences that he was the Messiah, that "the poor had the gospel preached unto them,"—the poor, the mass, who in the opinion of the educated classes "knew not the law, and were accursed." Paul was not ashamed to avow that among the first converts to Christianity there were not many of the wise, or mighty, or noble, and that the multitude of them that believed were "the foolish things of this world, and the weak things, and base things, and things that were despised." Sir Frederick Bruce revolts from the idea of its being so in China. He would have religion work down from the higher classes into the lower. I do not think that he has studied scripture, history, or the philosophy of humanity, to much purpose.

A few years ago I was conversing with one of the most distinguished noblemen of England on the subject of missions in China. "Which class," he asked, "do you find the most willing to receive the truth?" And without waiting for an answer he added, "I suppose it is there, as here, that the higher classes are in general too well off as regards this world to be easily led to think seriously of another, much less to part with their sins by making themselves peculiar as Christians." I assented to his remark: I assent to it still, none the less for the contrary opinion of Her Majesty's Representative at Peking.

He recommended, it appears, to the Bishop of Victoria, "that those who are to devote themselves to Missionary labours should undergo a severe and regular training in the court dialect like the student interpreters." I am curious to know whether the Bishop has endorsed the recommendation to the Directors of the Church Missionary Society. It is certainly the duty of every missionary to qualify himself for his service by an earnest, thorough study of the language, both spoken and written. But that he should study the court dialect is only necessary where that, or some slight variation of it, is the language of the people among whom his lot is cast. So far as his making himself a scholar is concerned—mastering the literature of the country, and qualifying himself for composition—it makes no matter whether the study be court or any other dialect. Sir Frederick only specifies the former from his absurd idea, on which I have said enough, that missionaries should keep aloof from the masses.

And now prepare yourself for a laugh. We might suppose that he thought there would be great success were missionaries to be trained and missions conducted according to his views. Not at all. He starts by condemning the present system on the ground of its want of success, though it has only been since 1833 that there has been any entrance at all into China for the proselytising Protestant; yea he says that the results of his proposed system, "involving toil and devotion to the Christian cause," (as if the present system did not do so,) "may not be realized by the first labourers." If it were unhappily adopted, before the lapse of other twenty years, there would surely be another Sir Frederick Bruce talking with another Bishop of Victoria, and writing from Peking to another Earl Russell, that "experience clearly proved its failure." The last paragraph betrays a sad obliviousness of the first.

Thus much—and I am sorry it is so much—on Sir Frederick Bruce's account of Protestant missions and missionaries in China. On what he says about Roman Catholic missions, I have not time, and indeed prefer not, to touch at present. Their friends will probably not be overmuch pleased with his observations. I would gladly here close my letter, but the most important part of his despatch has still to be considered. To what do all his remarks on the present state and future ordering of Protestant Missions tend? and what is the conclusion of the whole matter? It is given in the sentence,—"I am convinced that foreign Governments will most effectually serve Christianity in China, by abstaining from protecting it as if it were a matter in which they had an interest; for the Chinese government do not yet understand that governments can be interested in this question except in a political sense." Foreign Governments to abstain from protecting Christianity as if it were a matter in which they had no interest! Then does Sir F. Bruce mean to say that foreign governments are to protect Christianity at all? A poor protection they will afford in a matter in which they have no interest! When it is nothing to them whether the ship sinks or swims, dashes on the rocks or bounds prosperously forward, they are not likely to trouble themselves about her fortunes. I say—Shame to the man who could pen such words! When I first read that a Roman Catholic priest was permitted to be there, and that he had declined to further the request, I could conclude this long letter by referring to a circumstance in point, and in doing so will avail myself of a rough copy of some remarks which I addressed to Her Majesty's Consul in Canton upon it in January of the present year. The outrages complained of were then of more than twelve months' standing. The Consul had been more or less in correspondence with the Chinese authorities about them during all that time; he had submitted the case, he told me, to Sir Frederick Bruce, but had got no reply; nor has he got any, I suppose, up to this time. Everything pertaining to the Christian religion broken at Pak-lo; Christians pursuing their calling peaceably were interfered with and persecuted; our Catechist was torn from the house which had been purchased to be converted into a place of worship, and barbarously put to death, because he would easily be taken for a Christian; proclamations were issued offering rewards for the head of any Foreign Missionary who should visit the district, and for the heads of all Chinese Christians who should assist him in his measures. These and other violent proceedings were taken, and the Government has yet done nothing practical to show its regard for the treaty stipulations. I should be sorry now, after the lapse of time, if life were to be taken, even by justice, for the life that was sacrificed for Christ, and still more sorry if the district were to be visited with the scourge of military operations in avengement of the deeds done. But can nothing at all be done? I do not doubt but you represented gravely, again and again, to the Governor-general here, how serious the offences were. Since those representations have proved ineffectual, Her Majesty's Representative at Peking will surely bring the case before the high officers of the Imperial Government. Her Majesty is committed—may I not say so?—by the articles of the Treaty not to let the matter rest, without signifying by Sir Frederick Bruce her strong displeasure, and entering her solemn protest at least against the impunity allowed to such despite to her subjects, and such persecution of Chinese Christians"—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES LEGGE.

THE COMMEMORATION AT OXFORD.

(From the Times, June 18.)

OXFORD, *June 17.*

In spite of the miserable weather which attended the first-day's fetes at Oxford all save one passed off with the most marked success, and Oxford knows, and rejoices in the fact, that already the Prince and Princess have expressed to the University authorities the deep pleasure they have derived from their visit, and their gratification at the cordial warmth of their reception everywhere. The one exception to the smooth rule of success was the visit to the Horticultural Show yesterday. All other festivities were in the hands, and under the entire management of the University authorities, and admission to these was only to be gained by tickets, which, though given liberally enough to make them densely crowded in some cases, were always given to gentlemen and ladies not likely to abuse the privilege. To the Horticultural Show and the Bazaar, admission was by 5s. tickets, and, as may readily be understood, no limit was put upon the numbers sold. The consequence was, of course, a very dense crowd, in spite of the rain and mud, and a crowd which came solely and entirely to see the Princess, and who gratified their desire in this respect totally regardless of the rules of politeness, and even of the comfort of her Royal Highness herself. To use a plain term, their Royal Highnesses were so mobbed by the visitors that it was with difficulty they could make their way through the throng which encircled them wherever they moved, and actually pressed upon them, staring rudely into the Princess's face. Both their Royal Highnesses appeared distressed by this unseemly exhibition of vulgar curiosity, and Oxford perfectly understands what is meant by the change in to-day's programme, according to which their Royal Highnesses will not be present to-day at the musical promenade in the beautiful college-gardens of Worcester, lest there should by any chance be the same crowd and the same curiosity. The ball given last night in the new Corn-Exchange, by the Apollo University-lodge of Freemasons, was very brilliant, and has somewhat shaken the confidence with which the undergraduates of Christ Church have looked forward to their ball of this evening being the most brilliant fête of the Commemoration. The Prince and Princess did not arrive till nearly 11 o'clock, the banquet at Christ Church Hall not being over until nearly 10. Before their arrival, therefore, all the guests had assembled in the extemporized ball-room, which being a very large one, and above all, a particularly lofty building, was admirably suited to its purpose. It was brilliantly lighted from the roof with sun burners; its variegated walls were tastefully draped with flags; its nooks and openings at the sides devoted on market days to the exhibition of wheat and oaten samples, were, on this occasion, draped and festooned into pretty little bowers, having emblazoned over their entrances, such words as "Beauty," "Temperance," "Fortitude," "Prudence," &c., words not very suggestive of either the original purpose of the building, or of the temporary one to which it was diverted. A sufficient number of invitations had been issued to fill the building, but not to crowd it uncomfortably, and all invited were assembled and waiting at 10 o'clock. It was really a very brilliant company, though the social laws which on these occasions allow the most complete pre-eminence to ladies' toilettes, were last night reversed, for nearly all the gentlemen were masons, and, being more or less "grand" were mystically and gorgeously arrayed—roped about with bullion and silk of various hues, and hung around with curious orders and emblems, suggestive rather of the tools of masonry than the society.

The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Lord Granville and the chiefs of the University, were led at once on their arrival to the raised dais in the centre of the Hall, where two chairs of state had been placed for them, and with their arrival the ball began. The Prince of Wales is inimitable at a ball. He enters into its spirit with such vivacity and such evident enjoyment, that even if the rest of the company were disposed to be dull, they could not resist the contagious influence of his example, especially supported as it was last night by the fair young Princess, who came bent on pleasing and being pleased. She was dressed plainly in white, with a white and green wreath, and wore scarcely any jewels save the principal diamond of the city necklace in her hair, which, as usual, was worn turned back *à l'Imperatrice*. Her Royal Highness only danced a few sets of quadrilles and Lancers, but the Prince, as heretofore, was indefatigable, and stood up in every set till supper time, at 12 o'clock. On their return they made but a short stay in the ballroom, for the Princess was evidently fatigued and remained seated. Soon after 1 their Royal Highnesses took their leave, cheered by the guests, and cheered still more lustily by the crowd outside, who had waited all the night in the rain to witness their departure. To-day, contrary to all expectation and appearance, the weather, after some small fulfilment of its threats of rain, turned out bright, and warm, and sunny, and the great day of Commemoration was thoroughly enjoyed.

A more brilliant and exciting demonstration was probably never witnessed within the precincts of the University than the Commemoration which was held to-day in the Sheldonian Theatre. The somewhat similar ceremonial in the same place on the preceding day, animated and striking as it was, appeared tame in comparison, and, instead of robbing it of any freshness or interest, rather furthered its success by serving as a sort of full dress rehearsal. It is not difficult to understand the zest with which the University celebrates this festival. Although nominally in honour of the founders and benefactors of Colleges, the feeling which it expresses is only in a very faint and subordinate degree that of gratitude to those worthy men. The real source

THE LATE PRINCE ALBERT AND THE BALLAST-HEAVERS.

(From the Examiner, June 13.)

(A Birthday Address to the Queen.)

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We Hundred and Forty Ballast-Heavers of the Port of London, having this morning had our annual Van Excursion to Epping Forest, and having finished our plentiful dinner after it, cannot but think, with heart-felt gratitude, of that good man, your late Royal Consort, to whom we owe, not only this day's enjoyment, but eight years contented life in our hard labour, after a long time of misery from which he relieved us.

Before he came to our rescue, we could only get work through a body of river-side publicans and middlemen, who made us drink before they'd give us a job, made us drink while at it, and kept us waiting for our wages and drinking after we'd done our work, so that we could only take half our wages home to our families, and that half too often reached them through a drunkard's hands. The consequence was that we were in a pitiable state; this truck-drinking system was ruining us, body and soul, and our families too.

Your Majesty, we tried hard to get out of this accursed system, we appealed to men of all classes, and opened an office ourselves; but we got no real help till we sent—by our present chairman—an appeal to your late Royal Consort on his relation to the Mastership of the Trinity House. He at once listened to us. Your Majesty, he loved the wife of his own bosom, and he loved the children of his love; he could put himself down from the throne he shared, to the wretched homes of us poor men, and could feel what we and our wives and children were suffering from the terrible truck-drinking system that had dragged us into the mire. He enquired himself into the evils that oppressed us; he resolved that if he could release us from our bonds, he would; he saw the Presidents of the Board of Trade (the Right Hon. E. Cardwell) about us, and with his counsel a clause was put into the Merchant Shipping Law Amendment Act, 1853, which placed us under the control of the Corporation of the Trinity House.

At once our wrongs were redressed, and the system that had ruined us swept away. The Good Prince and the Brethren whom he led, framed rules for our employment which secured us a fair wage for our very hard toil; they let us take it home to our families unclipt; they gave us a room to wait in for our work, and supplied it with papers and books: they encouraged us to form a Sick and Benefit Society, and in every way strove to promote our welfare. Your Majesty may well imagine what a change this was to us: from the Publicans and grasping Middlemen seeking our money at the end of our lives, to Albert the Good and his generous Brethren, desiring only our good! At one dead lift they raised us from the drunkard's life, and the drunkard's fate, to the comfort and respectability of the fairly-paid hard-toiling English working-man.

We celebrate our deliverance by an annual treat on your Majesty's Birthday; and your Majesty will not wonder that we then think with special gratitude of our Deliverer. He, year by year, asked after us, and rejoiced to hear of our improvement, while he lived on earth; and now that he's in heaven, we trust that he knows of us still. But, your Majesty, we should like to have a representation of him in the room that He and the Brethren gave us; we should like to see his kind and earnest face looking on us as we daily partake of the boon he has secured us; we should like to have a framed engraving of him in our Waiting-and-Reading Room; and we should be very glad if you, whom he loved so truly and served so well, would give us this gift in remembrance of our Benefactor, and as a reminder that we, in our humble way, should strive to be, as husbands, fathers, and men, what He was.

We hope your Majesty will excuse our boldness in asking this favour, but we feel we may speak to our Prince's wife, and therefore praying you to grant our humble request, we are,

Your Majesty's most obedient and faithful Servants,

THE BALLAST-HEAVERS OF THE PORT OF LONDON.

(Signed on behalf of the Meeting):—James Brown; Timothy Tcomey; William Calton; Cornelius Sullivan; Henry Barthorp; Thomas Tighe Flynn; Fredk. J. Furnivall, Chairman.

The Three Colts Inn, Grove-street, South Hackney, Saturday, June 6, 1863.

JUSTICE AS IT WAS.

(From the Examiner, June 13.)

SIXTY years ago Governor Wall was executed for the murder of Sergeant Armstrong at Goree. Wall was a man of family and fortune, who had done good service as a soldier, and twenty years had elapsed since the commission of his crime, but all availed him not. He had inflicted an illegal punishment, which had caused the death of a man, for which he himself suffered the death of a felon.

In those days did they think less of life than we do now, or was it that they thought more of the life of an innocent man than of the life of a guilty man? Certain it is that Wall had no sympathy.

In recording his fate the *Annual Register* for 1802 observes, that "British justice has manifested in two memorable events its wisdom, its purity, and its impartiality, namely, in the punishment of mutineers, and a no less exemplary execution of a Commander, for violating the delegated authority of his Sovereign, in ordering an illegal punishment which caused the death of one of those over whom he was placed."

Twenty years hence will anything like this be written of the manifestation of British justice, tardy but sure, in the punishment of those concerned in the death of Lilley? There had recently been a signal punishment of mutineers, men blown from the mouths of guns, where Lilley suffered, but retribution halts where the offenders are in high places of authority.

Wall had no screen. There was in his case no shuttle-cock responsibility to be battledored from one to another. He was not permitted to escape the halter upon the plea "Thou can'st not say I did it." He averred, and with some ground, mutinous conduct, and put forth the sanction of a sort of drum-head court-martial, that the fact that a man had died in consequence of a flogging under his direction, inflicted without legal warrant, was enough, and he was found guilty.

Armstrong was really not so much to be pitied as poor Lilley. He had only his own pains to bear, and not for long. He had not the shame of seeing the shame of a wife suffering from diarrhœa, and compelled to perform the functions of nature under the eye of a sentinel changed from hour to hour, rude witnesses, fresh and fresh, posted within three feet of her bed. Armstrong was not killed by inches. He was not shut up for more than a month in a sort of oven, where, deprived of air and exercise, and subjected to every humiliation, apoplexy was the certain fate of a man of a plethoric habit. Armstrong, more fortunate, died of the speedy consequences of an excessive beating with a rope, for which his tormentor also died of a rope, gentleman and highly connected as he was. But Wall's friends, Lord Farrell and Sir Wm. Mansfield to cover him, and bear him harmless with their misunderstandings and blunders.

A thief in Æsop's fable having stolen some property, hands it to an associate, and when the owner taxes them with the theft, the first swears that he has not got the article, and the second that he did not take it. But there it is between them. And so it was with poor Lilley's sufferings and death. The blame of the protracted close confinement Sir Wm. Mansfield throws upon General Farrell. In contravention and defiance of the Articles of War, Sir William had ordered the imprisonment to be continued till the termination of the Court-Martial, but as the Court was adjourned, Sir Wm. Mansfield contends that General Farrell should either in the exercise of his own discretion, have released the sergeants, or have applied to him, Sir William, for fresh instructions.

But on examining the reasons which Sir Wm. Mansfield has given for ordering the close confinement of the sergeants, it will be seen that to have liberated them before the end of the Court-Martial would have been contrary to his purpose and objects.

First, that from the evidence produced before him those sergeant-majors had narrowly escaped—if they had indeed escaped—the commission of a most serious crime, and that it was necessary in his judgment to keep them from the temptation which, if set at liberty, they would have been under of repeating that crime. Secondly, that in his opinion it was necessary that they should be confined in close arrest in order to prevent parties concerned in the court-martial from tampering with them, and concocting the evidence which they were to give. His third reason was, that it was, necessary that the charge which had been brought against Colonel Crawley should not be condoned by the release of the prisoner, until it clearly appeared during the progress of the court-martial, whether any further evidence could be produced upon which they could be tried.

All these were reasons, good or bad, for keeping the sergeants in confinement until the trial should have been brought to an end, for if released upon the adjournment of the Court, they would have been, as Sir Wm. Mansfield apprehended, open to the temptation to commit a serious crime, and liable to be tampered with, and induced to give concocted, that is to say false, evidence.

With an understanding or positive knowledge that Sir Wm. Mansfield had these reasons for his orders of continued close confinement, how could General Farrell venture to release the men? The *fact* seems to be that, of all the officers concerned in this bad affair, General Sir Wm. Mansfield least knew what he was about, and caused most wrong and mischief.

He saw this much, indeed, that there was not a tittle of evidence to support a charge of conspiracy against the sergeants, but nevertheless he declared, Their conduct *most improper*, and that whether Sergeant-Major Lilley and the other sergeant-majors had acted in the spirit of hostility to Colonel Crawley, or from other motives, Sergeant-Major Lilley had grossly derogated from his duty by participating in what had taken place, and in allowing *such occurrences* to go on without bringing them to the notice of his commanding officer. Sir William Mansfield said, that under such circumstances Sergeant-Major Lilley was totally unqualified to occupy his position as sergeant-major, and should *be dismissed*.

So that if the poor fellow had survived his cruel treatment he would have been disgraced and ruined. And for what?

Lord Hartington says, in odd language, that proceedings (of the Court-Martial) had been furnished by some persons, and that a sergeant had informed on his comrades. We suppose his lordship to mean that an account of the proceedings had been furnished, and that a sergeant had informed against his comrades. But is it possible that this, and this only, was the head and front not indeed of the offending, but of the charge which Sir William Mansfield treats so seriously, making it necessary to keep the parties shut up till one went mad with brain fever, and the other was released from his sufferings by apoplexy. Was it merely for talking about the evidence of the Court-Martial, that the General of the Presidency would have degraded and dismissed Lilley without trial? We have to note in this instance not only the cruelty that was done to the unfortunate sergeant-major, but the injustice intended, the man's sentence of disgrace and ruin having been pronounced without any show or any pretence of the forms of justice. His conduct had, forsooth, been most improper, and for some impropriety unexplained, he was to be dismissed, notwithstanding twenty years of good service and excellent conduct. He was not to be left on trial, but condemned, it would seem, without trial. Sir William Mansfield may not, indeed, have had the power to commit this injustice, but that he contemplated it appears distinctly from the words we have quoted. Had Lilley lived he was prejudged, and doomed to degradation and the loss of his bread, for what we are utterly at a loss to divine. Excellently reflects the *Times* on this good soldier's hard fate:

(Without Reserve.)

Poor Lilley! Was it worth his while to practise all a soldier's virtues for twenty long years in every climate, to be at last persecuted to death by his Colonel with the approval of two very eminent Generals, and then consigned to infamy and made to point a moral by the Commander-in-Chief in India? The men who heard the moral and who knew the facts must have been much edified. There is an expression of a gratingly sarcastic sound in Lord Hartington's statement respecting this bad affair, which may have been inconsiderately used, but which was unfortunately repeated as if the speaker was pleased with the word. The Under-Secretary of War said: It would have been a great deal more satisfactory to himself, and doubtless to the House likewise, if he could have come down to-night and *handed over to them a victim* who should atone for the wrongs and sufferings of Serjeant-Major Lilley and his comrades. Although he could not produce *a victim* to the House, his consolation was that he had told them without any reserve the facts of this most painful case.

The House wanted no victim. The case of a victim was indeed before it, and what was desired was the punishment of those who had made the victim. No one talks of victims of justice. Governor Wall was no victim, nor would any one, responsible for Lilley's unmerited sufferings and death, and brought to condign punishment, be regarded as a victim.

SIX MONTHS IN THE FEDERAL STATES.

(From the Daily News, May 22.)

Six Months in the Federal States. By Edward Dicey. Two vols. London and Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

This is a view of the Federal States in the crisis of the civil war, and although every one must be more or less biassed by his own peculiar idiosyncracies and methods of observation, we think it will be generally admitted that Mr. Dicey's book represents matters with as close an approximation to impartiality as could be reasonably expected. This, though its highest, is not its sole merit; the author spares his readers all that unprofitable babble about hotels and eating and drinking which serves to fill up the pages of so many travellers' diaries, and devotes his observations to the broader aspects of American life. He thus furnishes us with data upon which we may form an intelligent opinion of the bearing of our western kindred in their great national agony. Mr. Dicey, with admirable good taste, avoids all affectation of military knowledge, and instead of delivering himself of valueless criticisms upon the merits of generals, upon the movements of armies, and upon the strategy of the war, gives us impressive and instructive pictures of its effects upon the people and the country. In this manner he commits himself to no political party, but is content to describe with fidelity the political movements that come under his own observation. Mr. Dicey visited the States immediately subsequent to the settlement of the Trent business, and the account he gives of the state of feeling in New York is as correct as it is interesting. The storm of passionate exultation with which the people received the intelligence that two of the ablest and most influential leaders of the Secession had been captured, had blown itself out; the triumphant fervour with which raised Commodore Wilkes to the rank of a hero had cooled down, and the bitterness with which the reclamations of England were heard at first, had become mollified by the exercise of reason. The better educated and more intelligent classes, to a man, justified the conduct of the British government, and even the masses were beginning to appreciate the mingled firmness and consideration with which Earl Russell conducted the affair. There is one tone which runs through the work, and underlies all his statements, to which we can only partially assent. It is generally taken for granted, but frequently asserted, that the Americans and English are in a state of deplorable ignorance respecting each other, and that the mutual errors into which they fall, result from the practice of each applying their own standard to the other. This, we no doubt, is to a certain extent true; but it is not more true of the English and Americans than it is of any other two nations under the sun, or, in a smaller degree, of any two living individuals. It is as great a folly to expect to be judged wholly by our own criteria which are inaccessible to any but ourselves, as it is for any body or nation to insist upon all others thinking exactly as they do, and seeing eye to eye with them. After all we must submit to be judged, both as nations and individuals, not according to the special circumstances of our several cases, but according to principles that are universal in their application. It is not from want of knowledge of each other, so much as from neglect of the criteria of sound judgment, that the English and Americans misinterpret each other. If we take the *New York Herald* to be a faithful exponent of American feeling, and not the organ of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, whose character excludes him from all decent society in the empire city, it is because we choose to forget that lies and ribaldry and vituperation, when highly peppered with slang and spiced with renegade treachery, will always find a ready market among the coarser of our race; and if the Americans accept the *Times* as a faithful mirror of the English it is not because they are ignorant of the interests which influence that journal, and which are by no means coincident with the interests or feelings of the British public. We are happy to perceive that the quibbling, offensive, and irritating style of remark indulged in by the journals of either nation is beginning to give way to a more courteous and candid mood. May we not hope that the throwers of literary oil of vitriol on both sides of the Atlantic are approaching the term of their impunity, and that the tribunal of public opinion will prove strong enough to put down their infamous practices? Mr. Dicey discusses the subject of the American press with much good sense, and quotes its peculiarities and utterances with an amusing gravity that shows how little they affected him. His observations upon the condition of the free negroes help us to comprehend the anxiety of President Lincoln to provide for their emigration. Mr. Dicey heard Mr. Wendell Phillips at the Smithsonian Institute, and reports at some length an abolition lecture delivered by the orator. He is "a spare slight man, with scanty greyish hair, dressed in colours of almost Quaker-like soberness, and looked like a cross between a dissenting minister and a country doctor." He was that of a man old before his time, worn out by anxiety and disappointment. Of all the orators our author ever heard he gives decisively the palm to Mr. Wendell Phillips. We have a very admirable chapter on the mutual relations of England and America, in which the faults of both countries, as well as their good qualities, are touched upon with exemplary impartiality. What strikes the reader at first with astonishment is the watchful jealousy of the American people regarding every turn of public opinion in England, and the fiery indignation with which they notice its unfavourable or unfriendly phases. According to our ordinary habits of thinking, we should have judged that a nation confident in its own strength and greatness would have considered it beneath its dignity to notice the unfavourable comments of those who did not belong to it; but we must not forget that the American people are but a section of ourselves; that their literature, language, traditions, and history up to a recent period, are ours; that, in short, the affinity is so close that they are justified in expecting from us something like kindred feeling, if not sympathy; and that in proportion to the height of their expectations must be the depth of their disappointment. It is not of late the world has learned that "a brother offended is harder to win than a strong city." As the eyes of both nations become opened to the mischief of passionate judgments, we may trust that good sense and dignity will avert the evils to which anger and folly might give rise. In the meantime, travellers who like Mr. Dicey, can observe with penetration, report with candour, and criticise with good feeling, deserve our warmest thanks.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—TWO ROOMS in the Fort for Office. Rent Rs. 50 per month. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE GODOWNS in Medow Street, Fort. Apply to JEEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS, No. 1, Medow Street.

TO LET.—An Airy and COMMODIOUS HOUSE on Malabar Hill, just vacated by Mr. Henry De Cloux. For particulars apply on the premises to JEWANJEE MANEKJEE.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—250 Barrels Fresh American Flour, Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—216 Cases Fresh AMERICAN TOBACCO, 2 sticks, 4 sticks, and 10 sticks, of superior quality. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON suitable for Roofing. Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD RETRIEVER HUNTING DOG, beautiful Tiger colour, imported per *Mary Stenhouse*, apply to RUSTOMJEE DORABJEE, Subadar, at Cursetjee Muncherjee Dubash.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—

Brass Columns and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, FORCE and LIFT PUMPS, suitable for Irrigating purposes, or for pumping out Foundations, Trenches, &c.
Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Crab Winches Lifting Blocks, Chains and Ropes.
Tools for Engineers and Contractors.
Bar Iron and Plate Iron.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Sheet Zinc for Roofing.
FLETCHER & MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, such as Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, &c. &c.

ALSO, AT 2 P. M.

385 Bundles of Hoop Iron, damaged by salt water.

AUCTION SALE OF THE REMAINING VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS, &c., OF THE LATE SHOP OF HADJI AHMED ESSAW, IN FORBES STREET, FORT.

(Without Reserve.)

On WEDNESDAY the 15th, and THURSDAY the 16th instant, and if necessary on the following day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. WILL SUBMIT TO SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Shop, in Forbes Street, Fort, all the remaining collection of BOOKS, &c., of the late Shop of Hadji Ahmed Essaw.

Full particulars will appear in the Catalogue which will be published, and to be had at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

The above will be on view from Monday the 13th instant.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th July 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

On TUESDAY next, the 14th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, Mull Mull, T Cloth and Sundry other articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just received new Saddlery ex *Edith Byrne* and *Oriana*, by Wm. Mirrilees & Co. of Glasgow. Brass and Plated Gig Harness, Plated Chariot Harness, Ladies' Side Saddles, quilled, with Furniture complete.
Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles.
Gents' and Ladies riding Switches.
Oil Cloth Carpets for Floors and Stair Cases.
Ready made Flannel Coats, &c.

JEWELLERY RECEIVED PER OVERLAND MAIL.
Fancy Gold Brooches.
Gold Bracelets and Earrings.
Gold Necklets.
Ruby and Emerald Rings.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 11th July 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their ROOMS,

200 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
300 Pieces Grey Madapollams.
500 Pieces Grey Jaconets.
1 Case T. Red Mull.
2 Cases T. Red Twill.
141 Kegs Red Lead.
104 Ditto ditto.
109 Ditto White Lead.
1 Case Lace Edging.
1 Case Printed Dresses, of various patterns.
A few Dozen Wooden Buckets.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his residence, behind Bhoolaishwar, opposite the Portuguese Church, the Household furniture, &c. of Dr. Sudanund Chintoba Lowjee deceased.

Comprising Round, Writing, Dressing Tables, Sofa and other Couches, Easy, Arm, and without arm Chairs, Chest of Drawers, four-post Bedstead, Pajamaneh Teapoys, Hanging Lamps and Globe Lamps, Chandelier, Dumb Bells, Wall Shades, Pictures, Table Ornaments, an eight day Clock, by James McCabe, Royal Exchange Pier Glasses, Mirrors, &c. &c.

The Property is now on view.

SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY'S PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE DADY SOREWS.

On SATURDAY, the 1st of August 1863, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to SUBMIT TO PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, the above most valuable Property, comprising within its walls a very large area, and commanding a frontage both in the Apollo and Marine Streets.

N. B.—More complete particulars will be published shortly.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Stunt's Walking and Hunting Shoes just landed.
A few very superior Waterproof Coats,—36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches long, and proportionately broad. Price Rs. 15 each.

WATCHES.

First rate Double Cased Gold Watches by James Hoonby, 40, Slater Street, Liverpool.

THE PROPERTY OF A SPORTSMAN LEAVING INDIA.

A neat Press with Glass Doors made and fitted to contain the following, with their implements, ammunition, &c. complete—all well tried weapons:

1 Tranter's large size Revolving Rifle, 5 Chamber.
2 Sharp's Breech Loader Rifles with improved back sights.
1 Double Gun by Moore, 12 bore.
1 Do. do. Westly Richards.
1 Do. do. Joe Manton, 20 bore.
1 Do. Rifle Carbine by Westly Richards.
1 Single Rifle by Collins.
1 Enfield Rifle and 1 Whitworth's ditto.
3 Revolvers of sizes.
Hunting Knife, &c.

Any of the above will be sold separately; but if the whole are taken at once, a large discount will be made.

Bombay, 11th July 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, 45 chests of China Paper Umbrellas, &c. &c.

AT 11 A.M. a Black Cleveland Pony (a good jumper) and any other Carriages and Horses offering.

ALSO,

At 2 P.M. at the G. I. P. Railway Byree Bunder station, on account and at the risk of the following first purchasers, viz.:—

On account of Jairam Ruttonsey:—50 bales of Cotton.
On account of Seths Thackersee —56 bales of Cotton.
On account of Pestonjee Bomonjee and Co.:—50 bales of Cotton.
On account of Ebraham Ramjee: —1 lot of loose Cotton.
On account of Mahomed Dawood:—4 Waggons loose Cotton.
50 Pair of Flower Vases, Glass Rosewater Bottles, Large Engravings in Maple Frame.

At 4 P.M. at Sir Jamsetjee's Appollo Cotton Press at Colaba, on account of the G. I. P. Railway Company.
1 300 A 45 Bockras of Bhoiapore Cotton.

SALE OF NEAT AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT UPPAR COLABA.

On MONDAY the 20th instant, Messrs BENNETT & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his residence Upper Colaba, near the Roman Catholic Church, the neat and valuable Household Furniture, Plate, Glass, and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c. &c., of L. Lawson, Esq., the same consists of a set of crystal cut Glass Ware, richly cut Glass, Plate, and Claret Decanters, neat Dinner, Dessert Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Plated Hotwater Curry Dishes, Plated Cruet Egg and Pickle Stands, Waiter, Tea Set, a set of Victoria-pattern Silver Spoons and Forks for 12, sets of Shell and Queen's pattern ditto, a Silver Tea Set, handsomely carved Blackwood furniture such as Dining, Circular, Sofa, and Card Tables, Pier and Round Tables with Marble Slabs, Tea Poys, Screens, hat Stand, Conversation and Sofa Couches, Easy, Fixture, Drawing-room, Arm Chairs, Chiffoneers, Four-post Bedstead, Almira Wardrobes, Clothes and Gown Presses, large Washing and Dressing Tables, Child's Cots and Cradles, Glass-door Cupboards, Writing Table, a Mahogany Square Piano, a three-barrel Organ playing 30 tunes, a Plated Three-light Hanging Argand Chandelier, with Drops, a handsome real China Sugar Jars, Oval Mirrors in gilt frames, Double Washbasins with Drops, an 8-day Timepiece by Cameron, a small quantity of Ollmanazines, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense articles, China Garden Seats, a collection of choice Plants in China pots will be sold in small lots.

ALSO,

A set of 10 Brass Roses for fountain 1½ inch, a quantity of English Nails 1 to 8 inch, 600 feet 1½ in. Galvanized Iron Piping 500 feet 1½ inch do., also a quantity of ¾ and 1 in. do., Tees, Bens, Elbowes and connecting pieces 2 to 2 in. 10 cwts. Pearce's patent Paint for iron works, a large quantity of Screws of all sizes, Hoop and Rod Iron, Gunney Bags, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Broughan with Horse and Harness, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from the 25th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 English-built Buggy by "Kinross." Price Rs. 800.
A Travelling Gharry in good order.
An English-built Miniature Broughan, has been but little used.
Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each, price Rs. 18 per case.
Good Sherry in quarts at *Rs.* 18 per dozen.
Holland Gin, 15 large square Bottles in a case, Rs. 25 per ditto.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Europe bound Account Books ready ruled for Office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 quires each, Folio and Demy sizes.
Calf bound Cash Books and Ledgers with Index, 5 and 6 quires each.
Letter Copying Books with Index.

THE NEW PATENT REVERSIBLE MALVERN DOG CARTS.

Just landed ex "Beaurella" and "Ambrose."

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have just received FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, two very superior highly-finished English-built new Patent Reversible Malvern Dog Carts with imitation cane and wicker worked panels, Lancewood Shafts, best plated Lamps, with fancy coloured Glasses. These drags are peculiarly built either to carry 2 or 4 persons, of very light construction, and easy to pull, built to order to stand the Indian climate, by the celebrated makers, Messrs. McNaughton and Smith, of Worcester, Patentees, who gained the last Exhibition Prize Medal for their first-class finish, and workmanship.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 11th July 1863.

BILLIARDS.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Cushions, complete in tin case.
Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2¾ and 2¾.)
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2 1-16th, and 2¾.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

The Medical Hall, Byculla,
June, 1862. TREACHER & Co.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c.:—
Cognac, real French.
Burgandy, Beaujolais, at Rs. 18 per dozen.
Champagne, Ruinart's, in quarts and pints, 1858 Vintage.
Claret, Barton and Guestlier's, Beychevelle.
Do. do. Chateau Leoville.
Sherry, Cortinsos'.
Also, Westley Richard's new Breach-loading Rifles, with Cartridges and Ammunition for the same.
A few of Milner's Fire Resisting Safes, and Brown Brothers' celebrated Iron Folding Chairs and Couches.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 21st May 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED can confidently recommend the following Wines, &c., just to hand:—
Very Superior Sparkling MOSELLE.
Do. do. CHAMPAGNE.
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry.
Do. Excellent Golden.
Do. Excellent Pale.
PORT, Old, very superior.
HOCK, Sparkling.
Do. Still.
CLARETS, good Breakfast and Dinner Wines.
MADEIRA, a Select Wine.
BURGUNDY, Red "Hermitage."
Do. do. "St. George."
VERMOUTH, Bitter.
BRANDIES, Sundry marks, well selected.
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of FOUR Dozen Quarts and SIX Dozen Pints.
5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY.

CHAMPAGNE, CLARETS, LIQUEURS, STOUT, AND BEER now landed.—Guinness's, Tennent's, and Barclay Perkins' Stout, Bass's Beer by Saunders and Cameron, Allsopp's Beer by Friend, Aitkins Falkirk Beer, best Champagne by A. De Paul and St. Marscany (Geisler's and Umilife's expected), Clarets direct from Bordeaux, Chateaux, Leoville, St. Julien and Medoc, best Amsterdam Curaçao, Maraschino, Creme de Noyau, Extrait de Absinthe, Vermouth di Torino, and Eau de Vie de D'Antzic.

TREACHER & Co.

Bombay—(The Fort, Byculla and Poona.)

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Son's Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs.	21	0	per doz.
" " " Ditto in Pints	"	11	8	" "
" 3, a full flavored Do. in Quarts	"	16	8	" "
" " Ditto in Pints	"	9	0	" "
" 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	"	12	8	" "

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

CHILLINGSWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received per *Lord Raglan*, a consignment of these renowned WINES, SHERRY, PORT AND CLARET, a choice but small batch, and therefore early orders are solicited.

We respectfully request attention to the caution inserted in former advertisements against spurious Wines sold as Chillingworth's. Orders should be addressed to

JEWUNJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
Bombay, 18th May 1863. No. 1, Medow Street, Fort.

BASS AND CO.'S BEER IN WOOD of last October brew, just received. Orders registered by LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CHAMPAGNE.
Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co....at Rs. 36 per doz. quarts
CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Montheail Franc fils aîné	at Rs.	35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 Do.	"	30	do.	do.
Chateau Margaux 1850. Do.	"	35	do.	do.
Do. 1858. Do.	"	30	do.	do.
Fine Claret 1858. Aug. Meller & Co.	"	16	do.	do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant	"	16	do.	do.
Do. Leoville Do.	"	22	do.	do.
Do. Lafitte Do.	"	85	do.	do.

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

Blumeder Mosel. C. A. Kupferberg.		40	do.	do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

JULES MUMM AND CO'S. CHAMPAGNE. JUST RECEIVED by the undersigned, a Consignment of Messrs Jules Mumm & Co.'s first quality Champagne, in Quarts and Pints.

T. D. JACKSON & Co.

1, Oak Lane, 17th June 1863.

WHITBREAD'S LONDON PORTER AND PALE ALE in Casks.—The above are on Sale at our godowns. FORBES & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'S WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for those superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London Bordeaux and Rheims.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz.
No. 1	Black Capsule...	35
" Pts.	" "	18
No. 2	Blue "	30
" Pts.	" "	16
No. 3	Yellow "	26
" Pts.	" "	14
No. 4	Green "	22
" Pts.	" "	12
Medoc	Red "	17
" Pts.	" "	9
Brand Cutler & Co	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
Brand C. & Co.	"	32
"	per 2 dozen Pts.	34
Sparkling Nonpareil	"	38
"	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
Sparkling 1st Quality	"	32
"	per 2 dozen Pts.	34
Sparkling 1st Quality	"	32
"	per 2 dozen Pts	32
Black Seal	"	28
"	Pts.	12
Red Seal	"	24
"	Pts.	12
Amontillado	Black Seal...	32
Pale Amontillado	" "	30
Light Golden	Green	28
Pale	Brown	26
Pale	Yellow	22
Pale	White	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)		32
" (Yellow	)	26
Gin Old Tom		20
Whiskey, Sauce Malt		20
Rum, Old Jamaica		20
Curaçoos Brown	in Glass Bottles...	42
"	" Pts.	21
White	" Bottles...	42
"	" Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara		40
"	Pts.	21
Cherry Brandy		30
"	Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, April 1863.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay. TREACHER & Co.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE, at Messrs. B. & A. HORMUSJEE.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE!
PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.
BRYANT & MAY'S
PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHTS. LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX. The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is ENTIRELY FREE FROM ALL THEIR DANGEROUS PROPERTIES.
Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.
Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide boxes, and in japanned tin boxes of 100, 250, and 500.
BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plaid boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100, 150, 250, 500, and 1,000.
Sole Importers of Jonköpings Tandsticker (slide boxes).
All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.
WHITECHAPEL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes. Bombay, Rampart Row.

FLOWER SEEDS.

IN packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

In packets containing choice selections of 10 and